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earlier and recent proximity of the Old and New World continents in the far north, no such explanation presents itself to clear up this case, should the two plants finally be proved identical.

WEBERA PROLIGERA (Lindb.) Kindb. IN NORTH AMERICA.

This European moss, which ranges from the Alps to Scandinavia, was collected by the writer some three years ago in the upper Mississippi valley, but was only recently doubtfully referred to this species. Though the plant is more robust, and has its peculiar "gemmae" *yellowish* instead of *greenish*, as in the Old World plant, it seems best to adhere to the present determination. Mr. Nicholson, Dr. Bryhn, and Dr. I Hagen, write that forms as robust as this occur in Europe; and, together with such careful workers as Dr. G. N. Best and M. Jules Cardot, they agree that this determination is right. It was Dr. Best who first called attention to the agreement between the figures in Correns' article on Brutkoerper and the "propagula" on this moss. It is interesting to note that both this plant and *Grimmia teretinervis* were also collected by Breidler in Steiermark.—*John M. Holzinger.*

A NEW HYPNUM FROM MONTANA.

Recently the writer distributed his northwest Montana mosses, collected near Lake McDonald in 1898. Among these was a *Hypnum* which Dr. Best kindly determined for me as *Hypnum turgescens* Sch. The plant is indeed the same as Can. Musc. 483, determined by Dr. Kindberg. Within a few weeks word came from three prominent European moss students, indicating that each recognized in this a new species, distinct from *H. turgescens*. Two of these gentlemen agree in referring it to *Limnobium*, one nearest to *H. molle*, the other nearest to *H. dilatatum*. To avoid further attempts at describing this moss, the writer feels constrained to publish this note.

The plant is distinct from its near relatives by the larger size of all its parts, and by the different shape of its leaves. Leaves broadest below the first quarter, distinctly decurrent, lurid or olivaceous green, distant, and very widely spreading, the areolation more loose, and formed by longer cells. The plant must be called **Hypnum (Limnobium) Bestii** Ren. & Bryhn.

In the next BRYOLOGIST will appear a more detailed description, some figures, and explanations that will do justice to all concerned. Dr. Best writes that *Limnobium* is antedated by a genus of flowering plants, and that Braithwaith uses *Hygrohypnum* in its stead. So this moss may have to be called *Hygrohypnum Bestii* Ren. & Bryhn.—*John M. Holzinger.*